

THE



SUN.

NUMBER 1503.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Heavy Firing on Saturday.

The Rebels Shelling Dutch Gap.

THE DEFEAT OF EARLY.

A Rebel Acknowledgment.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Severe Fighting--Federal Victory

PRICE IN FULL RETREAT.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Commercial Panic in England.

THE PIRATES AGAIN AT WORK

Ship "Southern Rights" Captured.

GENERAL GRANT.

Heavy Firing on Saturday, Etc.

Washington, Oct. 24.—An arrival from the Army of the Potomac reports that heavy firing was heard nearly all Saturday night towards the James river, apparently from the bastions. The enemy shelled the working party at Dutch Gap all day on Saturday, but without effecting any damage.

The Rebels Acknowledge Their Defeat in the Shenandoah Valley.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Richmond papers of the day report a defeat in the Shenandoah Valley, and say they lost twenty-three guns, besides those they had taken at first, and about one thousand killed and wounded with a few prisoners.

From the Army of the James.

Numbers of refugees are daily arriving within our lines in the Army of the James, some of whom are highly intelligent and reliable. A printer named Alfred A. Heath, who up to the time of his escape was employed in the Supreme Court of Appeals, narrates some interesting facts relative to the condition of affairs in the rebel hospital. The substance of his report is as follows:

In the inner fortifications around Richmond are placed conscripts. They have been gathered by revocation of all drafted men. Farmers, mechanics and most all consider the musket, no exemption being allowed under any circumstances. Men who are owners of property and who are therefore supposed to have some interest in retaining their independence are placed on picket if possible. But in spite of vigilant and precautionary measures taken to prevent desertion, large numbers of escape nightly to our lines, and among them many of the same property holders, who prefer their freedom to the interests of the rebel leaders. Lee's army, he thinks, does not exceed seventy thousand. Lee's veteran troops are mostly around Petersburg, and on Butler's immediate front, the interior lines being occupied by impressed men. No troops are arriving from the West. Some come out of the South, but no great number. There are only one or two thousand who have overhauled, and none can be obtained. What they are to do the coming winter no one knows. Great as the distress is among the private soldiers, the people will fare much worse. Starvation is certain, and when frost comes they have no fuel or clothes worth mentioning to keep them warm.

Darbytown, a small village on the extreme right of our lines, has been depopulated by Gen. Butler, for the reason that the rebels used it as a screen for bushwhacking; several soldiers having been shot by them. The male portion of the inhabitants are nearly all in the rebel army. Those of the population who were unable to get away were brought within our lines, and will be suitably provided for. They are nearly all women and children.

The War in Missouri.

A Battle--Recess of the Rebels.

Kansas City, Oct. 23.—A general battle has been fought and a victory won. Price's whole army is reported retreating rapidly south. Our cavalry is hot pursuit, together with Pleasanton's force numbering 1,500 men only. The enemy may strike at Fort Scott, but will be too closely followed to do much damage. Pleasanton closed yesterday's battle at Independence by capturing a large number of prisoners and three pieces of artillery. This morning our line was formed five miles south of Kansas City, on the Westport road, marching continued several hours, when the whole force advanced and began fighting ensued. The enemy rapidly fell back and formed a new line a mile and a half from the first position. An arduous engagement succeeded, our infantry measure while slowly advancing. Fighting was kept up for ten miles from this point, the enemy gradually falling back. Pleasanton then came in on our left and a grand charge followed, resulting in the total rout of the enemy. When our informant left the front, our whole cavalry was in vigorous pursuit, the infantry following them. The 2d Colorado volunteers, Col. Ford, in the thick of the fight made several brilliant charges. General Desler, Governor Kearney and General Curtis were constantly with the advance. Our loss was not heavy; that of the rebels from the number of dead and wounded left on the field, must have been very great.

(The above appeared in a second edition of yesterday's Sun.)

Retract of Price.

Kansas City, Oct. 24.—A courier just from the front reports that Price is in full retreat and closely garrisoned by our forces. When the sun set last evening the enemy was 25 miles south of here.

The War in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Louisville, Oct. 24.—The Journal says that the rebel General Lyon has five hundred men under his command, and that his move to the south side of the Cumberland River is supposed to indicate an attempt to strike the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad near Charlotte. Four regiments of rebels are reported at Centreville, Hickman County, but so whose command they belong is unknown. Scouts report Forrest again crossing the Tennessee River below Florence, Ala. A force of four hundred rebels was at Owenton, on Friday. A guerrilla leader calling himself Col. Chemoweth was in Henderson, Ky., on Friday; his band committed but few depredations. It is thought that the several outlaw bands scattered along the Ohio River between the mouth of Salt River and Evansville will be better for it in the end.

From Port Royal, S. C.

The U. S. transport Argus from Port Royal, S. C., Friday, October 21st, has arrived. She reports that on Wednesday, 12th inst., a large naval fleet arrived off Charleston, S. C., in landing schooners laden with ammunition and subsistence stores. Their destination was unknown. The schooners Chrysanthemum, from Philadelphia, and Washington, with Government stores, foundered on the 9th inst. off Chincoteague Shores. Capt. Shepard and crew were picked up and taken to Port Royal. No other news of importance.

Soldiers' Voting.

The PALMETTO HILLMAN (Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 21), says:

The soldiers in this Department entitled to vote are now forwarding their ballots to be deposited on the 15th of November, for electors of President and Vice-President, and for other offices where State elections occur. In Pennsylvania, at least, they are waiting for the soldiers' votes to decide the election. By the last steamer, Captain Perry came down to Cummingsport to collect soldiers' votes for the State of Connecticut, and Mr. J. H. Rightmyer for the State of New York. Master Allen has charge of the voting in the navy. All these gentlemen will supply either Democratic or Republican ballots, and we see they will use every effort to give every soldier and sailor entitled to vote an opportunity to support the ticket he prefers.

The Maryland Constitution.

Baltimore, Oct. 24.—In the Superior Court of this city, to-day, an application was made in behalf of the opponents of the new Constitution for a mandamus directed to Gov. Bradford, commanding him to exclude from being counted the votes of the soldiers now out of the State. The Court dismissed the application, the Court being of opinion that no sufficient ground existed for the interposition of the Court in the matter. The counsel immediately filed an appeal from the above order, and the record was made up, and sent, last evening, to the Court of Appeals, before which an appeal will be heard to-day or tomorrow. In addition to Mr. Alexander, it is stated that the Hon. Beverly Johnson and William Schley, Esq., are engaged on the part of the petitioners; while Henry Stockbridge and Archibald Stirling, Jr., Esq., will appear for the Government.

The Roanoke Pirates.

Hartford, Oct. 24.—The steamer gunboat Jason from Bermuda, 15th inst., has arrived here. She reports that the pirate Braine and his associates who captured and burned the steamship Roanoke were on trial, and the court had returned to bail them. The yellow fever was abating at Bermuda.

The St. Albans Raiders.

St. Albans, Oct. 24.—The following are the names of the rebel raiders taken at Hanover, and now in jail at St. John's, Canada East.—J. McGehee, James Doty, George Williams alias Scott, Samuel Griggs, D. Moore, Calista, Wm. J. Sealey, E. P. Bruce, Square, J. S. Bennett, H. Young, Charles M. Swager. All are now quiet here.

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From Europe.

Five Days Later News.

The steamship New York, from Southampton, Oct. 12th, arrived at this port yesterday. The Belgian from Liverpool, 13th, via Londonderry, 14th, arrived at Farther Point en route to Quebec. The news is five days later.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara has arrived off Shoreham with a Spanish steamer, seized under suspicion of being a blockade-runner. The ship Southern Rights, of Richmond, Va., was captured August 22d, by the pirate Florida, and released under bonds.

The "Baptist and River Plate Mail" says: Owing to the war in America, several wealthy southern planters propose settling in this country, some have already arrived, and several more are on their way. One gentleman from South Carolina is expected to arrive here with a capital of \$500,000 dollars. All these parties intend to locate in Santa Fe. It is very questionable the lands in that province will be worth as much, if not more, than those of Mexico.

Cast. Sommes, accompanied by eight officers of the Alameen, and one hundred men, has been transferred, with camp, etc., to the steamer Ranger, recently lying at Madras.

The depression in commercial circles shows an diminution and business generally in ebb-tide, almost at a dead-lock, and prices continue to fall.

The additional failures which have taken place include Louis Spohn, large cotton dealer, Liverpool, with liabilities amounting to three hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling. Messrs. H. M. & M. Ross, Cotton oilers, Liverpool, with considerable Baltimore and Maine, British & Co., merchants in London, whose liabilities amount to £100,000.

Mr. W. S. Green, a merchant in London, committed suicide. The evidence of the inquest shows that he had sustained very severe losses in connection with America, and his partner leaving so present in New York, was, above all, the trouble had preyed upon his mind in a most distressing manner. His principal trade-edges were on the Corn Exchange.

The demand for discount at the bank of England on the 14th inst. showed great subsidence, and there was consequently more slackness in the funds. The minimum rate of the Bank was one per cent.

The half-moon settlement in the Confederate States exhibits a scene, anomaly, the price in London being 60c, in Memphis, 40c, while at Liverpool, 10c.

To the extent of adverse speculations, it has rebounded to 40c.

The London Times has an editorial on the subject with three hundred thousand signatures recently sent to Governor Seymour from Ireland, for remaking the North to make peace with the South.

The Times says that the address signed by those hundred thousand gentlemen can't be, at all, satisfying, and thinks the only possible solution of the question is continued war. Another editorial announced the free trial of war which would be given to Europe in its present bane, and terrible as the process, the Times cannot doubt that America will be the better for it in the end.

France.

The Paris Times and Buge's has given its adhesion to the French policy on the Roman question.

La France says that the insurrection in Algiers is spreading, and the natives there appear to be obeying a summons to a holy war.

Austria.

The reports of a ministerial crisis are considered premature, but it is believed that Count Rosthern will tender his resignation on account of complications in the foreign policy.

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Gen. Butler.

Gen. Butler has issued a congratulatory order to the Tenth and Eleventh Corps, known as the Army of the James, in which he reviews their noble record from the commencement of the Spring campaign.

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